

ELOQUENCE AT CAMP LINCOLN

Veterans Treated to a Trio of Splendid Speeches.

WORDS OLD SOLDIERS LOVE TO HEAR

Judge Crouse Recalls the Hot, Dusty Marches of Thirty Years Ago—General Keifer Tells of the Country's Growth—At Grand Island.

CAMP LINCOLN, SUPERIOR, Neb., Aug. 25.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—On the stand this afternoon were a number of distinguished gentlemen, among them Hon. Lorenzo Crouse, Hon. J. Warren Keifer of Ohio, ex-speaker of the house of representatives; Colonel J. S. Leach of Governor Bond's staff; Lieutenant Governor T. J. Majors, General Dilworth, department commander of the Nebraska Grand Army of the Republic; Captain Lafayette Mansell, a hero of both the Mexican and the late war; J. Warren Keifer, jr., son of the ex-speaker; A. R. Humphrey of Lincoln, and others. Messrs. Crouse, Humphrey, Majors, Leach and Keifer, jr., were the speakers of the day. They were escorted to the speakers' stand by the Bloomington, Red Cloud and Superior bands.

Not only in front of the stand, but all around it, as thick as they could sit or stand, was an immense crowd to greet them. Commander Adams introduced Judge Crouse, who was greeted with applause. He explained that he had been present partly by accident, partly by design.

Judge Crouse addressed them. "I have been following Majors for a day or two," he said, "and I find he is apt to lead me into a military camp at times, as he is the friend of the soldier. Tom wants to meet some of the people, for as you may or may not know, I am a candidate for governor of this state. I may have met some of you before here at home, or possibly in the army, but thirty years have passed away since we first marched through the heat and dust, and I would hardly recognize you now."

Further along in his speech, which bristled with witty illustrations in allusion to the rebellion, the speaker told the story of the man who went up in a balloon and came down a foot, lighting the sky for the good of his logs. "I carry a wound in one of my legs, and when I am down with it I mean to be down to my children as the saddest legacy I could possibly bequeath to them."

"You may be glad your lines have been cut in this country," he said, "but in this world ever known. It is an undivided country. That grand old hero, who stands next to Washington, enunciated the fundamental principle when he said: 'I have divided against myself cannot stand. But I didn't come here to make a speech and will give the time to the people who are to be benefited by my better than that of mine.'"

General Keifer's Remarks. General Keifer was next introduced and delivered an able address. Said he: "The march of progress is so plainly indicated in my country, that I can scarcely speak of it. Twenty-one years ago I was here, but I saw not the present civilization—only a few rude Indians marching single file in the distance. I saw a few scattered houses in the country. We are here today under these favored circumstances, on a spot once marked on the map as a barren, desolate desert, now covered with rich fields of grain and peopled with the best and most intelligent and happy people on earth. The great increase of glory of this country, as every man is as good as his neighbor. The race is an even one, and we always start forward. We are now in the midst of a new era, and all have equal rights. There is no man so high as not to be amenable to the law—no so low as to be deprived of the law's protection. The speaker told the story of General Putnam, who, when asked if he was prepared to die, replied: "No, I never intend to die. I will live to see my country prosper, and my children's children." Applying it, the speaker continued: "Old comrades, you may say, as to your state of preparation for death, that you will never die, but will live forever in posterity."

Hastings on Peasants. Attorney General Hastings made a lengthy and eloquent speech, recounting the history of the state and other interesting facts of our own war and of present questions and conditions. The speaker said: "I have read in newspapers and in magazines, and on every occasion I heard it proclaimed from a rostrum, that our government pays in pensions annually \$175,000,000. If it is true, don't you think it is an almighty good thing we have it to pay? When I hear a man say we have 150,000 veterans fraudulently drawing pensions, I undertake to say that I can tell you that it is not true. "Another thing, you cannot get rich by act of congress. Every dollar you own is the result of your own labor or that of some one else."

Tomorrow General Dilworth, Tom Majors and Pat O. Hayes will do the talking. The main battle will be on the evening of tomorrow. The batteries are here and the sham engagement will bring into action artillery, cavalry and infantry. Judge Crouse took the evening train for Omaha, General Keifer went to the home of his son, J. Warren Keifer, jr., six miles west of Superior, on one of the best farms in the state.

Pyrotechnics, Not Politics. A splendid pyrotechnic display from the heights north of Camp Lincoln was witnessed this evening and will be repeated tomorrow night. An interesting campfire, presided over by Tom Majors, was held this evening, lasting until midnight. The speaker of the evening was Colonel James of Franklin county, Captain Jackson of Downs, Kan., and Captain Sticker of Nebraska. He introduced a speech of the evening. He attributed to the greatness and fame of Lincoln and Grant was most eloquently rendered in classical language and eloquent diction. Colonel Schuler, master of ceremonies, begged leave to say that as one of the speakers he would be free to make an honest confession in his speech, and he would not be construed into politics, "for," said he, "they never will have an honest count down there as long as they raise nothing but cotton, cane and h—l."

READY FOR THE VETERANS.

Camp Sheridan Prepared for the Annual State Reunion.

GRAND ISLAND, Neb., Aug. 25.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—It is no longer proper to say Camp Sheridan will be the site of the annual reunion of the Nebraska Grand Army of the Republic. The site of the reunion is now represented on the busiest scenes in the state. A force of twenty men are pitching tents as fast as possible. Nine hundred of those temporary abodes are ready for their inhabitants, whilst another camp of 100 tents has been pitched and will be completed in a few days. Fifty booths for the grand holiday week. Fifty booths for the use of erection and about ten stands completed. The speakers' stands rapidly pushed to completion. Wood, hay and water are on hand in abundance. Street cars are running to and from the grounds. The grounds are being prepared for the convenience of the 150 men now engaged on the grounds. A large dancing pavilion has been erected, and the building in general is being rapidly pushed to completion. Parties from Holdrege have the management of a temporary session of base ball during the reunion. The grounds formerly occupied by the State League are in good condition, enclosed and provided with the same grand stand and bleachers which were used by the State League. Broken Bow, Holdrege, St. Paul, Kearney and perhaps Grand Island will contest in the national game. A large number of bands and drum corps will be on hand. The latest appointments for quarters is the John M. Thurston Zoological corps of Omaha. Quite a number of visitors have arrived in wagons.

FOSTER'S REPLY TO HERBERT

Additional Correspondence of the Question of Canadian Canal Tolls.

CANADA HAD IMPOSED ON GOOD NATURE

President Harrison Issued His Proclamation as a Last Resort—Canada Alone Responsible for the Present Trouble—An Interesting State Paper.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 25.—Additional correspondence with reference to the question of tolls on vessels passing through the St. Mary's falls canal in transit to any port of the Dominion of Canada, was made public by the Department of State today. It is supplementary to that given in the press on the 20th instant, when the president's retaliatory proclamation was issued, and consists of a letter written by Mr. Foster on the evening of August 20 to Mr. Herbert, and the latter's reply thereto under date of August 21. Mr. Herbert says that the Canadian government has taken the position that the United States government may not be held responsible for the tolls for the Welland and St. Lawrence canals as a temporary nature only, and that it is not intended to re-establish them in their present form after the expiration of the season of 1892. The feature of the present tariff, giving preference to certain routes and ports and providing for trans-shipment at various points, will not be re-adopted after the present season expires.

Conveys a Covert Threat. This undertaking, however, will not be binding on the Canadian government if the president of the United States should in the meanwhile proclaim and enforce the prohibition tolls on the Saint Ste. Marie canal, as authorized by the recent act of congress. The Canadian government states that grave difficulties would result from an alteration of the tariff during the present season. Contracts and engagements have been entered into in various parts of the country and Great Britain based on the continuation of this tariff during the whole of the present season. The rights which have been established under these contracts and engagements cannot be interfered with without great confusion and detriment and apparent breach of faith.

He believes, therefore, that the United States government will recognize the importance of the difficulties which stand in the way of an immediate repeal of the present tariff and that the assurance of its termination at the end of the present season will be regarded as satisfactory evidence of the desire of the government of the Dominion to remove any ground which has a tendency to disturb the friendly interchange of trade between the two countries.

Mr. Foster replies to Mr. Herbert. Mr. Foster, replying to the above, says that notwithstanding the mandatory character of the act constraining the government to take action upon ascertaining the existence of the prescribed conditions in the Dominion, the government of the United States is not prepared to take any action against the citizens of the United States in their enjoyment of the Canadian canals on an equal footing with British subjects, and that the government is disposed to withhold for a reasonable time the issuance of his proclamation, in the hope that the Canadian government will take some action on its part. The spirit of neighborly good will which prompted the president to issue his proclamation, he says, is not intended to be construed as a threat, but as a warning, and that the government is not prepared to take any action against the citizens of the United States in their enjoyment of the Canadian canals on an equal footing with British subjects, and that the government is disposed to withhold for a reasonable time the issuance of his proclamation, in the hope that the Canadian government will take some action on its part.

Where the Danger Lies. How Cholera May Be Communicated to This Country. WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 25.—It is not believed that the necessary official quarantine against all passengers. The representative of all the leading steamship lines having agencies in New York returned to Washington today after a conference with the steamship authorities in New York. He visited the Treasury department and assured them that the steamship companies were prepared to comply with the requirements of officials in carrying out all the quarantine proceedings to the very letter in keeping with the instructions of the government. He also advised the officials of the thorough disinfection that is now going on at Hamburg under the order of the steamship companies.

Later the Bee correspondent had a talk with George O. Glavis, who has been the agent for the Hamburg-American steamship lines for a number of years, and who went through the last cholera epidemic in this country. "There is more danger," he says, "in the present outbreak than in any other I have known of in this country. From Havre or some of the infected ports than Hamburg. Havre is a port of first importance, and the Hamburg-American line is the only one that carries passengers by rail, and this intervening traffic is under a strict quarantine by the local authorities. It can readily be seen that it is essential to the safety of the United States that the Hamburg-American line be kept out of those which sail directly from the port of Havre, where the whole atmosphere is supposed to be charged with the poisonous germs."

Difficult to Avoid. Speaking from experience, Mr. Glavis said that the strictest quarantine might not insure the safety of the United States, and that the manner in which the disease makes its entry is generally a mystery. "When it was first announced that there was cholera in Asia," he said, "all the European countries adopted quarantine measures to prevent its spread, and yet they have had it just the same."

The hope of averting cholera lies in counteracting the disease by means of such an extremely hot spell intense great fear is expressed among the officials who are now charged with the duty of keeping the Hamburg-American line out of the epidemic at bay, that it will appear in some of the leading cities of the country. The starting statement was made today by one of the leading physicians of the city, who said that the cholera scourge will make its appearance in this country.

Will Ignore the Decision. Senator Sanders of Montana has found in looking over the report of the Public Health Commission, which is to be published in a few days, that the public health commission is liable to affect quite seriously the interests of the people of Montana. He says that the commission has appropriated \$750,000 for surveys and added a proviso that \$250,000 of this sum should be expended under its provisions; none of the balance of \$500,000 can be expended within the railroad limits, but must be used for surveys outside. He says that he will keep it out of his right along and order the surveys regardless of his decision.

Misstatements. J. H. Nightingale of Omaha is at the Oklahoma. E. P. Holmes of Lincoln is at the St. James. The following postmasters have been appointed: South Dakota, Mrs. J. Prange, Hat Creek, vice L. D. Howell, resigned; A. Marsh, Vanderbill, vice R. S. Seymour, resigned; A. D. Ennis, Barksdale, vice S. S. Davis, resigned; Iowa, J. Starr, Belfair, vice J. W. Matthews, resigned. Commissioner Morgan has appointed Charles G. Smith as superintendent of the Indian schools of Minnesota, North Dakota, Wisconsin and Michigan, and also to include Pierre, S. D. His headquarters will probably be at Pierre.

As the date when First Assistant Postmaster General Whitfield's resignation is to take effect approaches, speculation about his successor is being revived. It is understood in connection with the place, that of Charles F. McGowan of Aberdeen, S. D. The appointment probably will not be made until the president returns. The succession to Judge Crouse is also under discussion. It is understood that Nebraska can have the appointment, and the name of an Congressman George W. E. Dorsey of Nebraska is mentioned in connection with it.

Mr. Foster then cites several instances in which the matter was brought to the attention of the Canadian government, and giving satisfaction, adding that if the Canadian government has seen fit in the face of the earnest remonstrances of the United States to persist in its course, it is indicated, it should find some way to satisfy the claims of unfilled contracts and breach of faith, if any such contracts were founded, without an appeal to the forbearance of the United States.

Immediately after the conclusion of the treaty of 1871, whose beneficial effects in promoting peace between the two nations have been so conspicuous, the United States took steps to carry out the stipulations of article 27, and without unreasonable delay to the canals of the national and state governments, representing a vast system constructed at very great expense, were known open to the use of Canadian commerce without any charge whatever. On the other hand, heavy tolls have continued to be exacted from American commerce passing through the Welland and St. Lawrence canals and although the absence of reciprocity of treatment was marked, it could not be made a cause of complaint under that treaty so long

PLAGUE STRICKEN EUROPE

Cholera Reaping an Awful Harvest in Many Countries.

FEARFUL VIRULENCE OF THE PESTILENCE

Strict Quarantine Enforced Against Every Affected Locality—Hot Weather Aids the Disease in Its Work of Death—America on Her Guard.

HAMBURG, Aug. 25.—Considerable excitement has been caused among the military authorities by the appearance of cholera and one death has occurred in a regiment that was temporarily quartered here. To prevent, if possible, the spread of the disease among the soldiers, the regiment has been ordered to leave Hamburg. It will proceed to some point in the interior, where a close watch for the appearance of the disease will be kept on the men. They will remain isolated until all risk of their spreading the infection is passed, so strict are the orders that they will not be allowed to take part in the coming maneuvers. The weather continues intensely hot, and the sun unfortunately is favorable to the growth of cholera germs. There is, however, more wind prevailing today, and this adds somewhat to the comfort of the city. So many warnings have been given of the danger of cholera, that thousands of people have abandoned its use as a beverage, quenching their thirst with beer and light wines. Lime juice and lemon are also in demand.

Yesterday there were eighty-two new cases of the disease reported, and the deaths amounted to thirty-one. The connection between Hamburg and the island of Heligoland has been suspended in consequence of the cholera here.

ENGLAND ALARMED. Strict Examination of Emigrants and Their Effects Will Be Made. LONDON, Aug. 25.—The Standard's dispatch from Vienna today revealed a shocking state of filth and overcrowding. Tons upon tons of rotten meat, sausages and fruit in provision stores and markets were seized. The law dealing with these offenses is too lenient. Should cholera reach Austria, Hungary the number of victims will run into the thousands.

None of the railway companies running steamboats between London and Hamburg and Antwerp consider that any necessity has yet arisen for them to take measures against importing the infection, except to more strictly enforce the rule that no pauper immigrants shall be carried.

The London municipal authorities have prepared an isolated hospital below Gravesend, to which all persons arriving in the city who are suspected of being infected with cholera, will be sent. One of the first official acts of the Rt. Hon. Henry H. Fowler, president of the Board of Health, is to take steps to prevent the introduction of cholera. A conference between Mr. Fowler, Sir Hugh Owen, permanent secretary of the board, and the directors of the Hamburg-American line, was held today at the offices of the board at Whitehall to decide upon measures for the protection of the metropolis from cholera from eastern ports.

The Lancet, the British medical authority, says it is probable that the metropolitan officials have decided to take steps for the isolation of all cases that occur here, and will make arrangements so that the hospitals will be ready to meet any emergency that may arise.

SEPARATING THE PASSENGERS. Action Taken by the Hamburg-American Line to Guard Against the Disease. LONDON, Aug. 25.—The Hamburg-American line has decided to withdraw its first-class steamers, Augusta Victoria, Fuerst Bismarck, Normandia and Columbia, from the Hamburg service for the present, and to send them to other ports, where the disease is not so prevalent. The company has decided to entirely withdraw its first-class steamers, Augusta Victoria, Fuerst Bismarck, Normandia and Columbia, from the Hamburg service for the present, and to send them to other ports, where the disease is not so prevalent.

CHOLERA'S AWFUL HARVEST. Fearful Record of the Progress of the Disease in Europe and Asia. WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 25.—The vice consul general at Teheran telegraphs that the estimated deaths in Persia from cholera are 35,000.

The United States consul cables the State department from Hamburg this morning as follows: "The Hamburg authorities today admit that Asiatic cholera has been in Hamburg since August 1st. All vessels and cargoes are being disinfected. The disease is spreading in this city, but the death rate is small, although the new cases are larger daily."

Guarding English Ports. The local government board has sent inspectors to all the chief English ports empowered with full authority to use all means short of quarantine to exclude cholera from the country. The board is to the sanitary board a special prevention committee is being formed. The greatest precautions are taken by Grimby, through which the largest number of immigrants, chiefly Russian Jews, pass weekly.

Its Virulent Character. BERLIN, Aug. 25.—The carriages of all trains arriving at Berlin and Cologne from Hamburg are looked until the passengers have been examined by physician Prof. Koch is reported to be the most virulent character of cholera in Hamburg is not great in proportion to the population, but that the virulent character of the disease gives ground for the greatest possible anxiety.

Seeking a Land of Liberty. PARIS, Aug. 25.—Jewish commissioners here state that within the month 1,000 Jewish refugees have passed through Paris, most of them from Hungary. The disease is spreading among those recently arriving here in almost filthy condition, and should cholera break out among them it would be a fertile field.

Quarantine Against Hamburg. THE HAGUE, Aug. 25.—An official proclamation was issued today declaring that Antwerp is infected with Asiatic cholera and ordering a strict quarantine against all arrivals from that port.

Sleeping Car Service Suspended. BERLIN, Aug. 25.—In consequence of the fear of cholera, the sleeping car service between Berlin and Hamburg has been suspended. The Hamburg-American line has decided to withdraw its first-class steamers, Augusta Victoria, Fuerst Bismarck, Normandia and Columbia, from the Hamburg service for the present, and to send them to other ports, where the disease is not so prevalent.

A Letter from Louis Borden. FALL RIVER, Mass., Aug. 25.—Emma Borden says that she has recovered from the cholera which she contracted in Hamburg. She was taken to the hospital in Hamburg, where she was treated by Dr. Borden, and she was discharged with the cholera which she contracted in Hamburg. She was taken to the hospital in Hamburg, where she was treated by Dr. Borden, and she was discharged with the cholera which she contracted in Hamburg.

The Fire Record. MONTECAL, Aug. 25.—Abbott & Co.'s Metropolitan rolling mill were burned last night. The loss is heavy.

ROMANCE OF COLONEL SNEED

Probabilities of Some Sensational Disclosures in a Promised Suit.

HIS LAST WILL IS TO BE CONTESTED

Mrs. C. S. Cross of Emporia, Kan., Daughter of the Dead Man, Will Not Divide with the "Abandoned Wife" of the Deceased.

The death of Colonel E. C. Sneed, chief engineer of the Union Pacific Railway company, promises to lead to a highly sensational law suit in an attempt to break the will of the deceased, by the terms of which the property is to be divided equally between his daughter, Mrs. C. S. Cross of Emporia, Kan., and the woman who was referred to in the Associated Press dispatches as "an abandoned wife, Mrs. Jeannette R. Nicholas of Omaha."

No papers in the case will be filed until after Monday, on which day the funeral will be held at Emporia, but the family has already secured attorneys and will fight the case to the bitter end. The contestant will allege that Colonel Sneed was not in condition to make a will at the time that the instrument was executed; that he was unduly influenced in the matter, and will also make charges of a very sensational nature.

Who Figure in It. The family is very highly connected, and from the prominence of some of the members much interest will attach to the case. Mr. C. S. Cross, the son-in-law of the deceased and husband of the contestant, is the president of the First National bank of Emporia, Kan., and his father is H. C. Cross, president of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway company. The senior Cross was the receiver of that company and successfully engineered it through its troubles, and was placed at the head of the new company that assumed control of it. Mrs. Cross is a leader in Emporia society, and is one of the most popular and respected ladies in eastern Kansas.

Mrs. Nicholas, the woman who is to figure very prominently in the case, has been a resident of this city for a number of years, and is the divorced wife of A. P. Nicholas, from whom she secured a decree in 1886 on the ground of nonsupport.

Although 50 years of age she is still a very handsome woman, with a wealth of naturally silvered hair, and has been an object of much interest about the Murray hotel, where she has made her home. Colonel Sneed, who was ten years her senior, had elegant quarters in the Withwell hotel.

Some Unwritten History. The divorce of Mr. and Mrs. Nicholas was secured by mutual consent, and on the day that the papers in the case were filed, an agreement was also filed in the office of the register of deeds by which all the property was conveyed to Mrs. Nicholas, with the stipulation that it should be turned over to Mr. Nicholas at any time that he had \$50,000 with which he desired to part. This payment, however, was never made, and some time afterward Mr. Nicholas quit-claimed all his interest in the property.

This property is still in Mrs. Nicholas' hands, and there is on it a mortgage for \$5,000 in favor of Colonel Sneed for money advanced by Mrs. Nicholas. During the year since the divorce was granted, Mr. and Mrs. Nicholas have sustained very friendly business relations, and he has called upon her at her rooms.

Several months ago Colonel Sneed left for the east for a period of rest in the hope of benefiting his health, and Mrs. Nicholas went with him. The relatives in Kansas did not learn of his illness until a few days ago, and Mr. and Mrs. Cross started at once for Philadelphia. They did not dream that the illness was a serious one, and not until they were about to take the train did they know of the presence of Mrs. Nicholas in the east.

The Financier Will Not Be It. They did not reach Philadelphia until 8 o'clock yesterday morning, twenty-four hours after the death of Colonel Sneed. They will remain here until the funeral, but the abandoned wife will not be one of the party.

Mrs. Cross is well known in this city, and is much esteemed by a wide circle of friends. During her visits here the devotion of her father was much remarked, but for the last two or three years she has remained away from Omaha with no more to be heard of her than the usual business of Mrs. Nicholas. During the year since the divorce was granted, Mr. and Mrs. Nicholas have sustained very friendly business relations, and he has called upon her at her rooms.

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GLENNHORN BURNED

Pretty Little Iowa Town Almost Destroyed by Fire.

NO JUDGE IN SIGHT

Complications of a South Dakota Judicial District.

GLENNHORN BURNED. Pretty Little Iowa Town Almost Destroyed by Fire. GLENNHORN, Ia., Aug. 25.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—An incendiary fire destroyed half of the business part of the town tonight. Flames were discovered at 12:30 breaking out of John Carter's grocery store, and although the volunteer fire company responded at once all the frame buildings south side of the square were destroyed. Losses: John Carter, groceries, \$5,000; insurance \$3,000; H. L. Bacher, confectioner, \$1,000; insurance \$500; L. B. Turner, furniture, \$5,000; insurance \$2,500; J. E. Scott, milliner, \$1,000; insurance \$500; John O'Brien, hardware, \$5,000; insurance \$2,500; William Edwards, barber, \$600; no insurance. The fire was not extinguished until 9 o'clock.

NO JUDGE IN SIGHT. Complications of a South Dakota Judicial District. HOT SPRINGS, S. D., Aug. 25.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—There is a question about whether this district has a judge or not. Two years ago William Gardner was elected to the legislature from Pennington county. Last fall there was a vacancy in the judicial district, and the legislature in this district, caused by the resignation of Judge Nowlin, and Governor Mellette appointed Mr. Gardner to fill the vacancy, although Mr. Gardner's term as member of the legislature would not expire until January, 1893. Now it is discovered that a member of the legislature would not be eligible to the position according to section 12 article II of the constitution. The last legislature failed to make any provisions for the election of a judge, and the legislature of this year upon Governor Mellette's advice appointed William Gardner to fill the vacancy.

New York Exchange Quotations. NEW YORK, Aug. 25.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago, 60 to 70 cents discount; Boston, 1 1/2 to 2 cents discount; St. Louis, 50 cents discount.

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